

THE COUNTY CONVENTION—THE DUTY OF UNION MEN.

The friends of the Union cause will remember that the County Convention to select delegates to represent this county in the State Convention, and also to select a Central Committee for the county, will be held at the Court House, on next Saturday.

It is the duty of Union men to attend to preliminaries and details, and to keep their interest wide awake, if they wish to continue the power of the Union organization. We have gained the victory over the rebellion and its allies in the North, but we have not yet secured the fruits of victory. They can only be secured by maintaining the organization and the power of the Union party. If slavery is to be completely destroyed, if rebellion is to be punished, and if the wicked and aristocratic men who have attempted the destruction of the Republic are to be kept from power; if these things are to be done, they must be done through the Union organization.

There are many substantial and able men who were called out during the war, and were willing for a time to take an active part in politics, but who, since the war is over, believe that they can retire and leave the work to others. This is the course we wish to advise against. Our enemies are a set of vigilant, unscrupulous, office-seeking men, who would walk into our very dwellings and take control of the household, if permitted. It is this very disposition to avoid political work and political excitement, on the part of good and intelligent men, which gives to demagogues and rascals the control of public affairs. It was this disposition which allowed the Democratic party to take such complete control of the nation; that, through it, the slaveocrats and traitors of the South were on the verge of destroying the Union. It is the duty of all good men to assist in firmly establishing the party which has saved the country. That party is opposed to Slavery, Aristocracy, and Disunion, and is the party of Freedom, Democracy and Nationality.

SECRETARY STANTON.

In our last we mentioned the fact that General Sherman snubbed Secretary Stanton at the grand review, and that the spectators enjoyed this because Stanton had himself gained the reputation of being the great snubber. We simply stated the facts as they came from Washington, without comment, but some of the friends of the Secretary inferred that we were about to take sides against him, in his affair with General Sherman. We don't propose to do anything such thing. It is a personal matter between two distinguished men, and if Sherman snubbed Stanton, let Stanton snub him back the first opportunity. Men of spirit are apt to do that way, and it doesn't destroy the nation as a general thing. We are not disposed to forget the services of Secretary Stanton. He has been to the war what the main spring is to the watch. He has been a vital, sleepless, tremendous energy at the centre, keeping everything in motion. The nerve and energy with which he has said "No!" have no doubt been of incalculable benefit to the cause. That he snubbed hundreds who deserve it we have no doubt, and that he has done the same to others who did not deserve it, we believe.

Persons who think that Gen. Sherman can ruin Secretary Stanton, or that Stanton can ruin Sherman by comments upon his terms with Johnston, do not understand the American people. We insist that it is a personal matter, and if they wish, they may fight it out on that line, all summer. The Copperheads, of course, will endeavor to make it a political matter and to involve the two political parties. It is the duty of the press to keep them from doing so.

We expect to honor Sherman as long as we can remember his eminent services. As a military man he is made, as a politician, he is not made. If he enters the political arena, he will be criticized and abused as all men are, and his military reputation will not survive him.

Since our last issue, it is stated that Gen. Grant had Gen. Sherman's report in his pocket, and that Sherman was mistaken in blaming Stanton for withholding it from the public. We shall no doubt hear from Stanton before long, when we will be better able to judge of the merits of the controversy.

On the Sunday preceding his assassination, President Lincoln was reclining on a couch reading Shakespeare. The play was Macbeth, and as he came to the following passage, he read it aloud, twice, to his friends:

"Duncan is in his grave,  
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well,  
Treason has done his worst,  
He steels himself, but he can never enter,  
Malice domestic, foreign, taints nothing  
But touch him here!"

The Amnesty Proclamation.

We publish on our first page the new Amnesty Proclamation issued by the President. Fourteen classes of persons are excepted, and it is not likely that those rebels who deserve punishment will have Executive clemency extended to them. To the Proclamation, the President has added the following proviso:

"Provided, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person, belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under this provision, Gen. Longstreet, the rebel General, has already made application for pardon, and it is understood to be a test case for the military officers of similar rank and standing. Military officers who were active in organizing the rebellion, or who have committed heinous offenses, or who were in any way responsible for the starting of our prisoners, ought not, and if we know the President, will not be pardoned.

Many persons are unable to see why wealthy rebels, having taxable property estimated at \$20,000 value, should be excepted. President Johnson said from the beginning of the rebellion that the rich rebels must be impoverished in order to take from them their power. But there is a better reason for this exception. The wealthy rebels are doubly responsible for the rebellion, because their wealth gave them more influence in bringing it on, and more ability to sustain it after its organization.

Jackson Democracy.

There are many Copperheads still illogical and defiant enough to claim that they are Jackson Democrats. Certainly such persons have been smitten with some mental confusion or aberration. How the principles of the Copperhead party can by any possibility be tortured into harmonizing with the doctrines of Jackson Democracy, we cannot understand. To oppose secession and favor coercion is Jackson Democracy. To favor secession and oppose coercion is Calhoun Democracy. Those persons acknowledge in one breath that they are of the Calhoun school, and in the next, claim that they are Jackson Democrats. Every boy in the country knows that the Calhoun and Jackson schools are diametrically opposed to each other.

The logic of these men must be something like this: Jackson opposed secession and claimed the right of coercion. We claim the right of secession and oppose coercion; therefore we are Jackson Democrats. Or, the disciples of Calhoun disagree with the doctrines of Jackson; we are the disciples of Calhoun; therefore we are the disciples of Jackson. This, we claim, is a fair and just statement of their position when sifted down. The beauty of the logic is apparent.

The Reconstruction Proclamation.

On our first page will be found the President's Proclamation, giving the process by which the State of North Carolina is to be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government. It indicates the reconstruction policy of the Executive, and no doubt gives the plan which is to be adopted in restoring all the rebel States. From this proclamation it will be seen,

1. That none of the old State nor rebel Governments are to be recognized, and that provisional Governors are to be appointed.
2. That constitutional conventions are to be held in each state for the purpose of altering or amending State constitutions.
3. That no person shall be qualified as an elector or shall be eligible as a member of said Convention unless he shall have taken and subscribed the amnesty oath, and unless he was a voter at the time the ordinance of secession was adopted.
4. The Convention, or the Legislature afterwards assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and eligibility of persons to hold office.

This proclamation settles the question as to negro suffrage in the South. The rebels by taking the amnesty oath may become members of the Convention and of the Legislature, and one or the other of these is to determine who shall vote and hold office. Of course, the blacks will not be allowed the right of suffrage. The inevitable negro is still upon us, and will be a source of trouble until we either colonize him or make him a citizen. If the race can be colonized we prefer that it shall be done, but if they are to dwell among us they should have the rights of citizens.

Neither is it certain from this proclamation that slavery will not be revived. The State constitutions may not be so amending as to prohibit slavery in the rebel States, and the institution may grow again. The Emancipation Proclamation, if enforced, will free all who were slaves at the time it was issued, but it does not destroy the system of slavery. We have no doubt, however, that President Johnson trusts to the Constitutional Amendment to prohibit slavery in the United States.

The Eagle and Jacob Thompson.

The letter from Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, will be found a very readable document. He expresses the naked truth when he asserts, that did the same circumstantial evidence that exists against Johnston pointing him out as an accomplice in the assassination of Lincoln, exist against certain Democratic statesmen, that it would be received in the Bureau of Military Justice, as testimony as strong as proof from Holy Writ.—Eagle.

The above is an editorial from the Eagle of last week calling attention to the letter of Jacob Thompson. In this letter Thompson declares upon his honor as a gentleman that he had nothing to do with the assassination of President Lincoln, and gives three reasons why President Johnson should be suspected of complicity in the crime.—Not content with defending treason and traitors for four years, the Eagle now comes to the rescue of an assassin, and joins in attempting to cast suspicion upon the President of the United States.

We have before us the testimony of two witnesses, given before the commission trying the assassins, which not only implicates this man Thompson as favoring the assassination, but shows that he, with other rebels in Canada, "incited, concerted and procured" the murder, and that Jeff Davis approved of the plot.

Sanford Conover (who has since, it is feared, been murdered by rebels) testified.—1. That Thompson conversed with him in Canada upon the subject of a plot to assassinate President Lincoln and his Cabinet, and invited him to participate in the crime.

2. That he was with Thompson when John H. Sarratt delivered dispatches from Jeff Davis approving the assassination plot, and that Thompson remarked, referring to the assent of the rebel authorities, "This makes the thing all right."

3. That when the name of Secretary Welles was mentioned as one of the officers to be assassinated, Thompson said it was not worth while to kill him as he was of no consequence.

4. That Thompson told him that "some of the boys are going to play a grand joke on Abe and Andy;" that they would "remove them from office;" that the killing of a tyrant was not murder; and that he had commissions for this work from the rebel authorities, and conferred one on Booth, or would confer one.

5. That between the witness and Thompson, Clay and Cleary, the assassination was talked of as commonly as the weather.

6. That Thompson was intimate with the infamous Dr. Blackburn and approved of the schemes to destroy Croton Dam by which the city of New York is supplied with water; to poison Croton Reservoir and thus destroy the inhabitants of the city; to burn the city; and also the scheme to import the yellow fever and small pox. Thompson was much interested in this last scheme.

7. That Thompson in discussing the matter of poisoning Croton Reservoir, feared that it would be difficult to collect so much poison without detection.

8. That Thompson was the moneyed agent for the conspirators, and that they all drew on him for the money required.

Richard Montgomery testified.—That Thompson said he had friends all over the North willing to go any length, and that he could at any time have the tyrant Lincoln and any of his advisers put out of the way; that his friends would not consider it a crime, and that it would be done for the cause of the Confederacy.

TAKING THE OATH.

The President's plan of allowing rebels to vote who take the oath of allegiance, is working badly. Half of the rebels will take it, of course, and violate it the next minute if they wish it. The leaders violated their oaths when they inaugurated the rebellion, and thousands have, during the war, taken the oath, come North to aid the rebels in some way, and after accomplishing their object, returned and fought against the Government.

The following is Gen. Grant's congratulatory order to the Armies of the United States. It is a model of brevity and modesty. His unostentatious behavior, and his manly and modest character, are as admirable as the splendid genius with which he planned campaigns, executed movements, and literally crushed the rebellion. His humbleness and lack of vanity remind one of the character of Mr. Lincoln, and the more the people know of him, the more they will admire and honor him.

Gen. Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the armies:—  
"WAR DEPARTMENT,  
"ADJUTANT GEN'S OFFICE,  
Washington, D.C., June 2, '65."  
"GENERAL ORDERS NO. 108.

"Soldiers of the Armies of the U. S.:—  
"By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, and overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and proclamations forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution, and brilliancy of results, dim the luster of the world's past military achievement, and will be the patriotic precedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defense. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these triumphs, and secure to yourselves, your fellow countrymen and posterity the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families."

"U. S. GRANT,  
Lieut. General."

The Steamer Magneta and Her Officers in Custody.

St. Louis, May 30.—The steamer Magneta has been seized, by order of General Pope, and the Captain, First Clerk and Mate have been arrested, and will be tried by a Military Commission, for ill-treatment of Union troops, while rebel officers and soldiers were invited to avail themselves of every privilege of the boat, and allowed to sing rebel songs and indulge in disloyal talk. The Magneta will not be released again until the matter is satisfactorily arranged.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

Considering that its object has now been accomplished, as the great rebellion has been put down, and our armies are coming home, the Soldiers' Aid Society of Lancaster has resolved to disband. It may not be uninteresting, and indeed due from its managers to a generous public, that something of the work done by this Society should here receive a general and final notice. Let it be said then, that from the beginning its money collections and disbursements have amounted to the sum of \$935.63. Of this \$100 was donated, in cash, to the Great Western Fair at Cincinnati, (besides the value of \$63 being sent to the same destination in goods.) \$87.85 (balance in the treasury) was sent, the other day, to the Sanitary Commission, at Cincinnati. The residue was expended in purchases, chiefly of raw material to be manufactured, for the use of the soldiers, by the members of the Society. Not again wishing to speak in detail of its late contribution sent to Washington city, the Society has, from time to time, shipped to the Sanitary Commission, at Cincinnati, the following articles, viz: 482 shirts, 213 pairs drawers, 90 pairs of carpet shoes, 21 morning coats, 268 handkerchiefs, 27 pairs woolen socks, 25 towels, 97 compresses and 8 dozen bandages at one packing, and smaller quantities of these on very many other occasions—large numbers of bed-ticks, slings, lint, rags, pillow-cases, and assorted clothing; 703 cans of fruit and tomatoes, 20 barrels of onions, 13 bushels of dried apples, 23 bushels dried peaches, 31 bottles of wine, 16 jugs pickled cabbage, 5 barrels potatoes, 4 half-barrels green tomato sauce, and other pickles, besides quantities of coffee, tea, sugar, soap, candles, prunes, medicines, fine sponge, catsup, jellies, mustard, hops, dried corn, plums, cherries, sour-kraut, apple-butter, &c., &c.; and also very many excellent books and magazines, for hospital and other reading, for all of which the Society has been in frequent receipt of the most gratifying acknowledgments.

Mrs. JOHN D. MARTIN,  
Recording Secretary,  
Lancaster, June 5th, 1865.

The New Military Divisions.

It is stated that the military division of this country, has been arranged in four grand divisions as follows: The Atlantic Division, extending from Maine to Cape Sable, Florida, to be commanded by Major Gen. Meade, with headquarters at Philadelphia. The South-west Division comprising Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, &c., under command of Major General Sherman, with headquarters at Cincinnati or Louisville. General Sherman leavestown to-morrow. The Trans-Mississippi Department under command of Major General Phil Sheridan, with headquarters at New Orleans or Baton Rouge, and the Pacific Department to be commanded by Major General Halleck, with headquarters at San Francisco.

Lincoln and Soldier's Monument.

To the People of Fairfield County.

The undersigned has been appointed to aid in collecting funds for the Ohio Lincoln and Soldier's Monument, in Fairfield county. The purpose of the fund is set forth in the following appeal to the people of Ohio:

THE OHIO MONUMENT FUND.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

The State of Ohio honored Abraham Lincoln as Chief Magistrate, and loved him as a man: that honor and that love were deserving of a permanent record had he been permitted to reap with us the full fruition of his labors of the past four years; they are infinitely more so now that he has been struck down in his career of usefulness by the ruthless hand of the assassin—struck down as the representative of civil liberty and free government. Such a record it is proposed to make: in enduring marble, fashioned by the hand of Art, and erected in the beautiful Capitol of our proud Commonwealth; and which shall speak to every beholder our appreciation of his lofty virtues and his unexampled public services, which shall to all future time incite an emulation of those virtues and those services, and which shall speak to each generation the intelligent appreciation by a free people of unselfish ambition and unswerving patriotism.

Soldiers of the Union armies! When Abraham Lincoln was struck down by the assassin the stroke was aimed at you; the blow aimed at his life was directed at the same time at the life of the nation, for the preservation of which you have bared your breasts to the storms of war during the four weary years of his Administration. He has fallen in the hour of your triumph, a martyr to the principles for which you have fought. Shall not Ohio, pre-eminent in the field and the Cabinet, be the first to give durable expression to the gratitude which not only our State, but the nation and the friends of liberty everywhere, cherish for the memory of this illustrious Son of the West? We know full well what your response will be.

Nor are the brave men of Ohio, who have fallen in defense of the nation, to be forgotten. It has been decided to erect to their memory a monument in the Capitol grounds, and the memorial to their fallen Commander-in-Chief, at the same time. It must be shown that their services and sacrifices, so bravely and gloriously made, are fondly and proudly cherished by those who survive and those who come after them.

People of Ohio, we ask for these purposes your generous contributions.

WM. HENRY SMITH,  
Secretary of State.  
G. VOLNEY DORSEY,  
Treasurer of State.  
J. J. JANNEY,  
Secretary of Ex-Com.

On behalf of Executive Committee of Ohio Monumental Association.

Contributions will be limited to one dollar, though each contributor may pay that amount in aid of the Lincoln Statue and Soldiers Monument, and may contribute in the names of other persons as much as he or she pleases. Subscription Books are open at Connel & Fritter's office, and at the First National Bank, and we trust that every patriot in the county will constitute himself a committeeman to solicit contributions. We wish that a few ladies and gentlemen in each township would take the matter in hand and act in aid of the fund. Let there be emulation between the different townships. See which will do the best. The books will be present at the Union County Convention on Saturday, when it is hoped a liberal contribution will be given.

J. M. CONNELL,  
C. F. GARAGITY.

Vallandigham on the Democracy.

Vallandigham has suddenly reappeared in a letter addressed to the Democratic Association of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in which he says, of what he calls the Democratic party:

"Without more of courage, more vigor, more audacity, if you please, in grappling with great questions as in former years, the Democratic party cannot, ought not to survive, and must give way to some other younger and more vital organization. If it is to remain in its present comatose state, at the beginning of a new epoch in public affairs, it were far better that it should be buried out of sight at once. Certainly I do not advise that it should move without occasion, and waste its superfluous vigor upon the air. 'Rightly to be great is, not to stir without great argument;' and it may be months before policies and issues are sufficiently defined to require it to act at all. But the repose of conscious power and the lethargy of threatened dissolution are very different things."

All the people say Amen! Let it be "buried out of sight at once."

FROM CHICAGO.

Gen. Grant's Horse Given to the Sanitary Fair—Prisoners' Camp Thrown Open. Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHICAGO, June 5, 1865.

Mrs. General Sherman has presented General Grant's war horse to the Sanitary Fair, to be sold for the benefit of the Fair. The horse was presented to Mrs. Sherman by Gen. Grant. He is really a valuable animal, worth from \$500 to \$1,000. He will probably sell for a very large sum.

General Grant this morning telegraphed to J. R. Jones, United States Marshal, that he will certainly be here next Sunday morning. He will be received by an immense crowd, and with the wildest enthusiasm.

General and Mrs. Sherman will arrive here on Wednesday or Thursday next.

Sherman's Farewell Address.

The following is Sherman's farewell address to his army:—  
HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. MISS. IN FIELD,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, '65.  
Special Field Orders No. 70.

The General commanding announces to the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia, that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done, and armed forces no longer detain us. Some of you will be retained in service until further orders, and now that we are about to separate to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs. When but a little more than a year ago we were gathered about the towering cliffs of Lookout Mountain, all the future was wrapped in doubt and uncertainty. The armies had come together from different fields, with separate histories, bound by one common cause—the Union of our country and the government of our inheritance. There is no need to recall to your memories Tunnel Hill, with its rocky-faced mountain, and Buzzard's Roost Gap, with the ugly firs of Dalton behind. We were in earnest, and paused not for danger and difficulty, but dashed through Snake Creek Gap and fell on Resaca, then on to Dallas, Kennesaw, and the heats of summer found us on the banks of the Chattahoochee, far from home and dependent on a single line for supplies. Again we were not to be held back by any obstacle, and crossed over and fought four heavy battles for the possession of the citadel of Atlanta. This was the crisis of our history. A doubt still clouded our future, but we solved the problem and destroyed Atlanta, struck across the State of Georgia, severed all the main arteries of life to our enemy, and Christmas found us at Savannah. Waiting there only long enough to fill our wagons, we again began a march, which for peril, labor, and results, will compare with any ever made by an organized army. The flood of the Savannah, the swamps of the Combahee and the Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the Santee, the flat quagmires of the Pee Dee and Cape Fear rivers were all passed in midwinter with its floods and rains in the face of an accumulating enemy, and after the battle of Aversboro and Bentonville, we once more came out of the wilderness to meet our friend at Goldsboro, and even then we only paused long enough to reload our wagons, and again pushed forward to Raleigh and beyond until we met the enemy suing for peace instead of war, and offering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country. As long as the enemy was defiant, mountains, rivers, swamps nor hunger nor cold, had checked us, but when he who had fought us too hard and persistently, offered submission, your General thought it wrong to pursue him further, and negotiations followed which resulted in his surrender. How far the operations of the army have contributed to the overthrow of the Confederacy and the peace which now dawns on us, must be judged by others, not by us, but that you have done all that men could, has been admitted by those in authority, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land, because the war is over and our Government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies of the United States. To such as remain in the military service, your General need only remind you that successes in the past are due to hard work and discipline, and that the same work and discipline are equally important in the future. To such as go home he will only say that our favored country is so grand, so extensive, so diversified in climate, soil and productions, that every man surely can find a home and occupation suited to his taste; and none should yield to the natural tendencies sure to result from our past life of excitement and adventure. You will be induced to seek new adventures abroad; but do not yield to the temptation, for it will lead only to death and disappointment. Your General now bids you all farewell, and in the full belief that, as in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens; and if, unfortunately, a new war should arise in the country, Sherman's army will be the first to buckle on the old armor and come forth and maintain the Government of our inheritance and choice.

By order of Major-General W. T. Sherman.

[Signed] L. M. DAYTON A. G.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INT. REV.

12th DISTRICT, Ohio.

Cincinnati, June 7th, '65.

SIR:—It is the desire of the Commissioner that taxes in the hands of the Collector's should be collected and paid into the Treasury before the expiration of this month. You will therefore use the utmost diligence in the collection of the taxes in your county. Enforce the immediate payment of all delinquent taxes, penalty included.

Very truly yours,

NATHAN DENNY,

Collector, &c.

K. Fritter, Esq., Lancaster, O.

"We did not believe in 'cure alls' until we tried Ayer's Inimitable Pills, and now we think the whole secret lies in the fact, that purgatives are the natural remedy for disease, and Dr. Ayer has made the best of purgatives. They cure all our complaints."—Logan, Ohio, Press.

The long experience of Dr. D.

Dr. D. is treating Bronchial diseases and Catarrhal difficulties, justly entitled his Liquid Catarrh Remedy to the confidence of the public; the immense sales, and each bottle makes new friends for this truly valuable and wonderful remedy, have given the aged Chemist and Physician ample means to smooth the path of his declining years.

New Stock of Jewelry just received at the Book Store of A. Brennan. Also a fine assortment of Spectacles, and at reasonable prices. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

L. C. BURN, Agent.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIALS.

According to the despatches the arguments of counsel were to begin yesterday, and the findings will not be promulgated for a fortnight. The following testimony was taken on the 15th:

Charles Duell testified that he lived in Washington, and while recently in Morehead City, North Carolina, picked up a letter addressed to John W. Wise. The letter was floating in the water near the Government wharf. It was read as follows:

"WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

"DEAR JOHN: I am happy to inform you that Pet has done his work well, and that he is safe, and Old Ade is in hell now, sure. All eyes are on you. You must bring Sherman. Grant is in the hands of Old Gray ere this. Red Shoes showed a lack of nerve in Seward's case, but he fell back in order. Johnson must come. Old Crook has him in charge. Mind well that brother's oath, and you will have no difficulty. All will be safe, and enjoy the fruits of our labor. We had a large meeting last night. All were bent on carrying out the programme to the last. The rails are laid for a safe exit. Old L. is always behind. I say again, the lives of our brothers and the life of the South depend upon carrying the programme into effect. No. 2 will give you this. It is ordered that no more letters shall be sent by mail. When you write, sign no real name, and send by some of our friends who are coming home. We want you to write how the news was received there. We receive great encouragement from all quarters. I hope there will be no getting weak in the knees. I was in Baltimore yesterday. Pet had not yet got there. Your folks are all well. Don't you lose your nerve."

The witness knew nothing of the person to whom the letter was addressed. He said he knew nothing of the key to the cipher, but they commenced with a date, and he began to make it out, but had no acquaintance with the cipher till he came to Washington. The letter didn't seem to have been long in the water.

James Ferguson testified that he was with the last witness when the letter was found; Ferguson saw it first and called attention to it; this was on the 1st or 2d of May.

From the 187th Ohio Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS CO. D, 187th O. V. I.,  
IN CAMP NEAR RESACA, GA.,  
May 16th, 1865.

Editors Gazette:—I again take time and opportunity to write you a few lines in behalf of the "Fairfield boys" who are in the 187th regiment. The boys are all well and busy policing their quarters, building cook houses, and preparing for a long encampment. Since I wrote you last we have been marching. Our Brigade left Dalton April 30th enroute for Resaca, a distance of sixteen miles. We made the march in five hours. After arriving at Resaca and taking a view of the old battle-field, we were ordered to pitch tents and prepare our camp. We remained in camp a few days, and left at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 5th for Calhoun, seven miles south of this place. We were ordered to Kingston for the purpose of receiving General Wofford's command which surrendered at that place on the 12th inst, to Major General Steadman. Wofford's command was composed of guerrilla bands and deserters from Lee's and Johnston's armies.

On our arrival at Calhoun we received orders to report back to Resaca, which we did immediately. This much of our march we done for nothing. Marches and counter-marches are the principle manoeuvres of the army.

There are a great many rumors in camp about going home. Some say the veterans will be mustered out first; others say the one year men will be first; and another report is that we will all be mustered out together, and none left in the field but regulars and colored troops. But the most reliable report is that the veterans will go out first as they have stood the tug of war for four years, but a majority of them think they have a right to settle it, since they have borne all the hardships thus far. But I think the 4th of July will find us all at home enjoying the blessings of a peaceful life.

The latest here by telegraph is that Jeff Davis was captured near Dallas, in this State, by a part of Wilson's cavalry; the report is confirmed.

The Government employees are very busy repairing the railroad from Dalton to Atlanta. The road will be in running order to-morrow evening. They repair about three miles a day.

I received a Gazette a few days ago gave it a careful perusal and passed it around among the boys until it was worn out. We would be thankful for another either from you or some other soldiers' friend.

Hoping to receive the Lancaster Gazette, I close.

John Ashbaugh is well and getting ready to go on picket.

WM. H. MYERS,

Co. Clerk, Co. D, 187th O. V. I.

Order to Muster Out.

COLUMBUS, May 30.

Dispatches from Colonel Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, to Governor Bronght, state that an order has been issued directing all volunteer artillery in the Armies of the Potomac, Tennessee, and Georgia, to be immediately mustered and discharged from the service of the United States. Also, that the order of the 18th inst., for the muster out of all volunteer white troops, except the Veteran Reserve Corps, whose terms expire prior to the 1st of October next, has been extended to include all armies and departments.

Worth Your Notice.

The fact that PETERS, MILLER & BROTHER, at Olds' old stand, sell the best ready-made clothing at prices which, in these times, will astonish you. The quality cannot be excelled, and the style and workmanship are unexceptionable. May 25-3.